

HANDBOOK OF THE COLLECTION
ILLUSTRATING

TYPEWRITERS

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
CORRESPONDENCE TYPEWRITER WITH REFERENCE TO THE
NATIONAL COLLECTION, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EXHIBITS

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[By permission of the Remington Typewriter Co., Ltd.]

REMINGTON NOISELESS STANDARD, 1934.

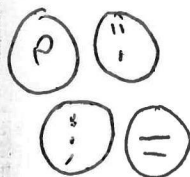
"Showing modern development of the Radial-Striking-Bar Class typewriter, incorporating a 'momentum accumulator' to make 'pressure-contact' impression."



[By permission of International Time Recording Co., Ltd.]

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC, 1936.

"Illustrating the modern application of electric drive to all movements and controls giving great rapidity with light keyboard touch."



between p. 50 & 51

NOISELESS STANDARD TYPEWRITER,
by the Remington Typewriter Co., Ltd.

roduced into Great Britain in 1934, following
the Noiseless Typewriter Company with the
No. 1. The mechanism is a very interesting
King-Bar type which, from about 1923, fell
into disrepute on account of the difficulty of obtaining a clean impression from
the type at a considerable angle from the normal.
The mechanism is similar in general principle
to that of the "King-Bar" of 1921 (Inv. 1928-1350), the over-
throw mechanism causing the final advance of the type
bar, contact with the platen.

The type-bar is utilised to make capitals and lower-case im-
pressions, each bar being actuated by two keys.
Depression of one key moves the bar forwards and slightly downwards, bring-
ing the upper character into register, whilst the alternative key
moves the bar forwards and slightly upwards, bringing the lower character
into register. The linkage mechanism being incorporated to control the
movement of the bar. In each case, at the end of the movement
the energy stored in the over-throw weight comes into play,
causing the final advance of the bar. The almost silent pressure-
independent of the strength of the finger strike, which
was manufactured in Canada.

Inv. 1937-79.

NOISELESS STANDARD TYPE-
WRITER, by Underwood Elliott Fisher, Ltd.

The mechanism used is similar in general principle
to that of the "King-Bar" of 1921 (Inv. 1918-1350), the
over-throw weight causing the final advance of the
type-bar with the platen.

In each type-bar is utilised to make impressions
being actuated by two keys. Depression of one key
moves the bar downwards, bringing the characters uppermost on
the alternative key causes the bar to move forwards
bringing the characters into correct register. This selective
movement is controlled by a secondary linkage mechanism.
The bar and dual key mechanism is exhibited nearby.

Inv. 1934-660.

STANDARD TYPEWRITER, 1934. Lent by
Underwood Elliott Fisher, Ltd.

The makers' current practice in design.
The machine is similar to the original No. 1 Underwood of
which design there is but little change, apart
from the introduction of new control features.

The four-bank keyboard with 42 keys printing 84
characters, with shift keys and a shift-lock margin release, for both
left and right margins are provided. The machine also
has a separate correspondence tabulator key, two-
line and standard controls are fitted.

Inv. 1934-659.

69. "INTERNATIONAL" ELECTRIC TYPEWRITER, 1935.
PLATE X. Lent by the International Time Recording
Co., Ltd.

This typewriter is operated electrically, and very high speeds may
be reached with relatively little fatigue. The makers claim that in
the electrically operated type the mechanical effort is only 2 oz. through
the type-bar, only a fraction of that required on the average manual machine.
The heavier operations, such as carriage return, shift for capitals, back-
spacing, etc. require no more manual effort than the type keys. The
flat keyboard also contributes to the ease of typing at high speeds.
The pressure exerted on the keys makes no difference to that com-
municated to the working movements so that very even impressions
are always obtained.

An electric motor imparts constant motion to a friction roller which in turn drives
the operating mechanism of the type-bars, which comprises a double-faced friction
cam held just clear of the roller on to which it is brought into contact when released
by a slight pressure on a key. When one of these cams touches the roller it receives
a kick due to the friction between the cam and the revolving roller. This force
operates the type-bar and other movements. The cam turns through half a revolution,
bringing into position a portion which is formed as a radius a little greater than
that of the roller, which permits the type-bar to return to the "set" position. The
manual force required is only that necessary to release a stop pin retaining the cam in
the "set" position. For taking carbon copies the speed of the friction roller may be
increased by adjusting an indicator at the right-hand rear portion of the machine, a
higher speed increasing the force applied to the mechanism. The indicator caters
for copies up to 25 at a time, but for such a number thin paper and a specially hard
platen are normally required. Specimens of the first and twenty-fifth copies so
obtained are exhibited nearby. The evenness of the impressions permits the cutting
of perfect stencils, without special skill. The carriage return mechanism auto-
matically adjusts the line spacing, for which a control from one to three lines space is
provided. The type-bar movement is so designed that clashing of adjacent bars is
not met with at the highest speeds normally obtained.

Inv. 1935-635.